

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
24 January 2002 (24.01.2002)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 02/06266 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification: **C07D 319/06**, 309/30
- (74) Agent: JACOBS, Monique, Sophie, Nicole; DSM Patents & Trademarks, P.O. Box 9, NL-6160 MA Geleen (NL).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/NL01/00535
- (22) International Filing Date: 12 July 2001 (12.07.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
1015744 19 July 2000 (19.07.2000) NL
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DSM N.V. [NL/NL]; Het Overloon 1, NL-6411 TE Heerlen (NL).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KOOISTRA, Jacob, Hermanus, Mattheus, Hero [NL/NL]; Gaspeldoomstraat 32, NL-5925 BA Venlo (NL). ZEEGERS, Hubertus, Josephus, Marie [NL/NL]; Schutterstraat 8, NL-5991 CT Baarlo (NL). MINK, Daniel [DE/BE]; Heckenweg 5, B-4700 Eupen (BE). MULDER, Joannes, Maria, Cornelis, Antonius [NL/NL]; Van Banninglaan 110, NL-6166 HC Geleen (NL).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:
— with international search report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 02/06266 A1

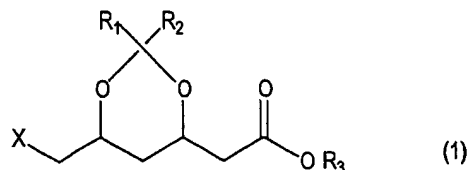
(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-(6-SUBSTITUTED-1,3-DIOXANE-4-YL)ACETIC ACID DERIVATIVES

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the preparation of 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivatives of formula (1), where X stands for a leaving group, and R₁, R₂, and R₃ each independently stand for an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms from 4-hydroxy-6-X-substituted-methyl-tetrahydropyran-2-one compounds, where X is as defined above, with the aid of an acetalization agent, in the presence of an acid catalyst. The invention also relates to the novel compounds of formula (1) as well as salts and acids to be prepared from these, with the OR₃ group in formula (1) being replaced by an OY group, where X, R₁ and R₂ have the meanings defined above and where Y stands for an alkaline (earth) metal or a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium group or stands for hydrogen, and to the novel compounds of formula (2). The products concerned are, after conversion into the t-butyl ester of 2-(6-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid, important as intermediary products in the preparation of statins.

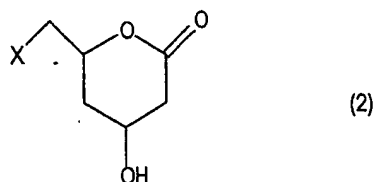
PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2-(6-SUBSTITUTED-
1,3-DIOXANE-4-YL)ACETIC ACID DERIVATIVES

5

The invention relates to a process for the preparation of a 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative of formula 1

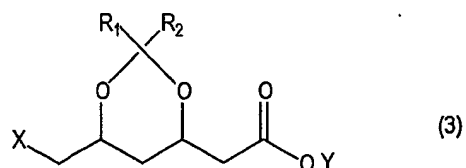


- 10 where X stands for a leaving group, and R₁, R₂ and R₃ each independently stand for an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms, starting from a compound of formula 2



- 15 where X is as defined above, use being made of a suitable acetalization agent, in the presence of an acid catalyst.

The invention also relates to the new compounds of formula 1, as well as salts and acids of formula 3 that can be obtained therefrom



20

where R₁ and R₂ have the above-mentioned meanings and where Y stands for an alkaline (earth)metal or a substituted or non-substituted ammonium group or stands for hydrogen.

Applicant has surprisingly found that the 2-(6-substituted 1,3-dioxane-4-yl)-acetic acid derivative can be obtained selectively and in a high yield from the corresponding compound of formula (2), it being possible to prepare these products, which are relatively little stable, under mild conditions. This is all the more interesting since this provides a simple route via the corresponding salt, the corresponding t-butyl ester, and the 2-hydroxymethyl- substituted compound as intermediates in the preparation of HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Optionally the conversion proceeds (depending on the reaction conditions chosen) via an intermediary salt or ester, with the ring in the compound according to formula (2) being opened.

An added advantage of the process according to the invention is that both the starting compounds of formula (2) and the products of formula 3 are found to be crystalline compounds. This is advantageous in obtaining products with a (chemically and stereochemically) high purity. This is important in particular in view of the intended pharmaceutical application. For the intended application in particular the (4R,6S)-2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative is important. It can be prepared from the corresponding 6-substituted-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-erythrohexose. The invention, therefore, also relates to the starting compounds of formula 1, in particular where X=Cl, and to particles of such compounds. In particular more than 90 wt.% of the particles has a length/diameter ratio between 1:1.5 and 1:6, preferably between 1:2 and 1:4.4 and a length of the particles between 0.05 and 2 mm, in particular between 0.1 and 1 mm. The invention also relates to such particles. The compound of formula II gives clear crystalline particles with a sharp melting point of 73-74 °C. The products of formula 3 derived from the (4R,6S)-2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative of formula 1 can according to the invention be prepared with an enantiomeric excess (e.e.) of more than 95%, in particular more than 99.5%, and with a diastereomeric excess (d.e.) of more than 90%, in particular more than 99.5%.

Examples of suitable leaving groups X that can be applied in the process according to the invention are halogens, in particular Cl, Br or I; tosylate groups; mesylate groups; acyloxy groups, in particular acetoxy and benzyloxy groups; an aryloxy-, in particular benzyloxy-, or a nitro-substituted benzene sulphonyl group. For practical reasons Cl is preferably chosen as leaving group.

The groups R₁, R₂ and R₃ each separately stand for an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms, preferably methyl or ethyl. In practice R₁ = R₂ = R₃ = methyl is most preferred.

Examples of suitable acetalization agents that can be applied in the process according to the invention are dialkoxypropane compounds, with the alkoxy groups each preferably having 1-3 carbon atoms, for instance 2,2-dimethoxypropane or 2,2-diethoxypropane; alkoxypropene, with the alkoxy group preferably having 1-3 carbon atoms, for instance 2-methoxypropene or 2-ethoxypropene. Most preferred is 2,2-dimethoxypropane. This can optionally be formed in situ from acetone and methanol, preferably with water being removed.

As acid catalyst use can be made of the acid catalysts known for acetalization reactions, preferably non-nucleophilic strong acids, for example sulphonic acids, in particular p-toluene sulphonic acid, methane sulphonic acid of camphor sulphonic acid; inorganic acids with a non-nucleophilic anion, for example sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid; acid ion exchangers, for example DOWEX; or solid acids, for example the so-called heteropolyacids.

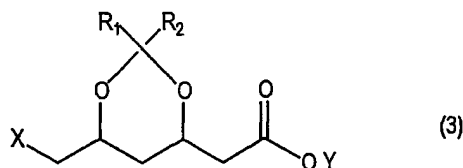
The acetalization can be carried out without using a separate solvent; if desired the reaction can also be carried out in an organic solvent. Examples of suitable organic solvents are ketones, in particular acetone, hydrocarbons, in particular aromatic hydrocarbons, for example toluene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, for example methylene chloride.

The temperature at which the acetalization reaction is carried out preferably lies between -20°C and 60°C , in particular between 0°C and 30°C . The acetalization reaction is preferably carried out under an inert atmosphere.

The molar ratio of acetalization agent to starting compound of formula (2) preferably lies between 1:1 and 20:1, in particular between 3:1 and 5:1. Using an organic solvent the molar ratio is in particular between 1:1 and 2:1.

The molar ratio of acid catalyst to starting compound of formula (2) preferably lies between 1:1 and 0.001:1, in particular between 0.01:1 and 0.05:1.

The resulting 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative can subsequently be hydrolyzed in the presence of a base and water to form the corresponding salt of formula 3



where Y stands for an alkaline metal, an alkaline earth metal, or a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium group, preferably Na, Ca or a tetraalkyl-ammonium compound. Optionally, the hydrolysis is followed by conversion to the acetic acid according to formula 3 with Y=H.

5 The hydrolysis of the compound of formula (3) is preferably carried out with at least 1 base equivalent, in particular 1-1.5 base equivalents, relative to the compound of formula (3). In principle a larger excess can be used, but in practice this usually does not offer any advantages.

 The reaction is preferably carried out at a temperature between
10 -20°C and 60°C, in particular between 0°C and 30°C.

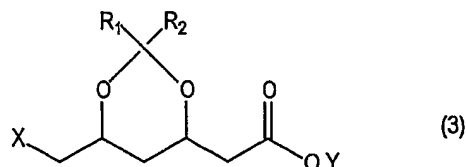
 The hydrolysis can for example be carried out in water, an organic solvent, for example an alcohol, in particular methanol or ethanol, an aromatic hydrocarbon, for example toluene, or a ketone, in particular acetone or methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), or a mixture of an organic solvent and water,
15 optionally catalysed by a phase transfer catalyst (PTC) or addition of a cosolvent.

 The hydrolysis can also be carried out enzymatically, the desired diastereomer optionally being hydrolyzed selectively.

 Examples of enzymes that can suitably be used in the process according to the invention are enzymes with lipase or esterase activity, for
20 example enzymes from *Pseudomonas*, in particular *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Pseudomonas fragi*; *Burkholderia*, for example *Burkholderia cepacia*; *Chromobacterium*, in particular *Chromobacterium viscosum*; *Bacillus*, in particular *Bacillus thermocatenulatus*, *Bacillus licheniformis*; *Alcaligenes*, in particular *Alcaligenes faecalis*; *Aspergillus*, in particular *Aspergillus niger*, *Candida*, in
25 particular *Candida antarctica*, *Candida rugosa*, *Candida lipolytica*, *Candida cylindracea*; *Geotrichum*, in particular *Geotrichum candidum*; *Humicola*, in particular *Humicola lanuginosa*; *Penicillium*, in particular *Penicillium cyclopium*, *Penicillium roquefortii*, *Penicillium camembertii*; *Rhizomucor*, in particular *Rhizomucor javanicus*, *Rhizomucor miehei*; *Mucor*, in particular *Mucor javanicus*;
30 *Rhizopus*, in particular *Rhizopus oryzae*, *Rhizopus arrizus*, *Rhizopus delemar*, *Rhizopus niveus*, *Rhizopus japonicus*, *Rhizopus javanicus*; porcine pancreas lipase, wheat germ lipase, bovine pancreas lipase, pig liver esterase. Preferably, use is made of an enzyme from *Pseudomonas cepacia*, *Pseudomonas sp.*, *Burkholderia cepacia*, porcine pancreas, *Rhizomucor miehei*, *Humicola*
35 *lanuginosa*, *Candida rugosa* or *Candida antarctica* or subtilisin. If an enantioselective enzyme is used, even further enantiomer enrichment is realized

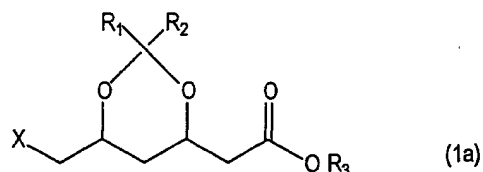
during the hydrolysis. Such enzymes can be obtained using commonly known technologies. Many enzymes are produced on a technical scale and are commercially available.

The salts (acids) obtained are novel. The invention therefore
 5 also relates to these products of formula 3



where X stands for a halogen, in particular Cl, Br or I, a tosylate or mesylate
 10 group, an acyloxy group with 3-10 carbon atoms, or a nitro-substituted benzene sulphonyl group and Y stands for H, an alkaline (earth) metal, or a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium group.

The resulting salt of formula 3 can subsequently be converted
 into the corresponding t-butyl ester (formula 1a with R₃ = t-butyl), in a way known
 15 per se.



In the process according to the invention the compound of
 formula (3) can for example be esterified to form the corresponding tert. butyl
 20 ester using the following methods, which in general are described in literature:

reaction with isobutene and strong acid, for example
 paratoluene sulphonic acid (pTS), sulphuric acid or a strongly acidic ion
 exchanger (US-A-3325466);

reaction via the acid chloride and t-butanol, under the influence
 25 of a base, for example triethylamine (Et₃N), dimethylamino pyridine (DMAP). The
 acid chloride can be prepared with the aid of for example SOCl₂, POCl₃, (COCl)₂

and catalyzed by for example dimethyl formamide (DMF) (J. Org. Chem. 35 2429 (1970));

reaction via the acid chloride with Li-t-butanolate (Org. Synth. 51 96 (1971));

5 transesterification with t-butyl acetate under the influence of a strong acid (Z. Chem. 12(7) 264 (1972));

reaction of the salt with t-butyl bromide, preferably in DMF, dimethyl acetamide (DMAA), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP) and using a phase transfer catalyst (PTC) (Tetr. Let. 34 (46) 7409 (1993));

10 reaction of the acid with t-butanol, 1,3-dicyclohexyl carbodiimide (DCC) and DMAP (Synth. Comm. 9, 542 (1979));

reaction of the acid with t-butyl-trichloro acetamidate (Tetr. Let. 39, 1557 (1998));

15 reaction of the salt with carboxyl diimidazole (CDI) and t-butanol; reaction of the acid with pivaloyl chloride and t-butanol under the influence of DMAP or N-methyl-morpholin (NMM) (Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan 52 (7) 1989 (1979));

reaction of the salt with di-tert. butyl dicarbonate, DMAP and t-butanol (Synthesis 1063 (1994));

20 reaction of the acid with cyanuric chloride and pyridine or triethylamine (Org Process R&D 3, 172 (1999); Heterocycles 31 11, 2055 (1990)).

The resulting t-butyl ester of 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid can subsequently be converted into the 2-(6-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid, for example as described in US-A-5594153 or in
25 EP-A-1024139, in the presence of a tetraalkyl ammonium halogenide and/or a carboxylic acid in the salt, via conversion into a compound of formula 1a with $R_3 = t\text{-butyl}$ and $X = \text{an acyloxy}$, for example an acetoxy group. The acyloxy group can subsequently be converted via solvolysis, in a way otherwise generally known, to a hydroxyl group. The solvolysis can be performed using a base
30 (Na_2CO_3 , K_2CO_3 , or sodium methanolate in methanol), optionally by simultaneous distillation of the methyl acetate formed.

The t-butyl ester of 2-(6-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid is a desirable intermediate product in the preparation of various statins, for example ZD-4522, as described in Drugs of the future, (1999), 24(5), 511-513 by
35 M. Watanabe et al., Bioorg. & Med. Chem. (1997), 5(2), 437-444. The invention therefore provides a novel, interesting route to these intermediate products and to

the end products, in particular statins.

The starting compounds of formula 2 can for example be obtained as described in WO-A-96/31615.

The invention will be elucidated with reference to the following
5 examples, without however being restricted by these.

Example I

Preparation of (4R,6S)-4-hydroxy-6-chloromethyl-tetrahydropyran-2-one (Compound II; covered by formula 2)

10 At room temperature 2.1 ml bromine was added in 45 minutes to a mixture of 6.7 g (40 mmol) 6-chloro-2,4,6-trideoxy-D-erythro-hexose (compound I; prepared according to the method described in WO-A-96/31615) and 6.7 g sodium bicarbonate in 40 ml methylene chloride and 10 ml water. CO₂ gas escaped, while the pH remained at 5. After stirring for one hour, according to gas-
15 liquid chromatography (GLC) the starting material had been fully converted. The bromine excess was neutralized with solid Na₂S₂O₃. After phase separation the water phase was extracted with 2 times 100 ml ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄ and filtered. After rotavap evaporation 5.5 g yellow oil was obtained (82% yield of the compound of formula (2) with
20 X = Cl relative to compound I).

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃):

δ 1.8-2.1 (m, 2H); 2.6-2.7 (m, 2H); 3.5-3.8 (m, 2H (CH₂Cl)); 4.4 (m, 1H); 4.9 (m, 1H).

25 Example II

Preparation of (4R,6S)-4-hydroxy-6-chloromethyl-tetrahydropyran-2-one (Compound II; covered by formula 2)

To a solution of 75g (450 mmole) compound I in 390 ml water was added 114g (715 mmole) of bromine at 15-25°C in 3 hours. The pH of the
30 reaction mixture was maintained at 5-6 via the simultaneous addition of sodium carbonate (88g total amount). The excess of bromine was neutralized with sodium bisulfite. The product was extracted from the water phase with ethyl acetate (counter-current extraction).

The product was crystallized from ethyl acetate/ heptane
35 (125g / 62g). After cooling to 0°C, the crystals were filtered, washed with 50 ml of

heptane / ethyl acetate (w:w = 9:1) and dried, yielding 49.2g (67% relative to compound I). of compound II as colourless needles (m.p. 73-74°C).

Example III

5 Preparation of (4R-cis)-6-(chloromethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl acetic acid methyl ester (compound III)

5.5 g of compound II as obtained in example I was added to 20 ml commercial dimethoxy propane and 100 mg p-toluene sulphonic acid monohydrate at room temperature. After stirring for one hour at room temperature
10 GLC analysis showed that full conversion had taken place and a clear solution had been formed. After addition of 500 mg NaHCO₃ stirring took place for 30 minutes at room temperature. After filtration and rotavap evaporation 7.1 g compound III was obtained as a light-yellow oil (91% relative to compound II).

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃):

15 δ 1.25 (dt, 1H); 1.40 (s, 3H); 1.47 (s, 3H);
1.79 (dt, 1H); 2.42 (dd, 1H); 2.58 (dd, 1H);
3.40 (dd, 1H); 3.52 (dd, 1H); 3.70 (s, 3H);
- 4.1 (m, 1H); 4.35 (m, 1H).

20 Example IV

Preparation of (4R-cis)-6-(chloromethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl acetic acid methyl ester (compound III)

To a solution of 49.2g (300 mmole) of compound II in 100 ml of toluene was added 47g (450 mmole) dimethoxy propane and 850 mg p-toluene
25 sulphonic acid monohydrate (4.5 mmole).

After stirring for one hour at room temperature, GLC analysis showed complete conversion of compound II.

The toluene phase was washed with 50 ml of a 0.2N NaOH solution in water. After evaporation 67g of compound III was obtained as a light-yellow oil (94% relative to
30 compound II).

Example V

(4R-cis)-(6-chloromethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl-acetic acid, sodium salt (compound IV)

35 55 g (233 mmol) of compound III was added to 200 ml water. At

room temperature 20 g of a 50% NaOH solution in water was added dropwise in 2 hours at pH = 12. The hydrolysis was monitored using GLC. After 20 g the pH remained constant. Concentrated hydrochloric acid was used to lower the pH to 10. The water phase was washed with 100 ml ethyl acetate and evaporated using a rotavap. The oil formed was dried by stripping with absolute ethanol and toluene. The solid was stirred into 200 ml acetone, filtered and washed with cold acetone. Yield after vacuum drying: 45.6 g = 80% Na salt relative to compound III.

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃/CD₃OD):

δ 1.21 (dt, 1H); 1.36 (s, 3H); 1.49 (s, 3H);
10 1.79 (dt, 1H); 2.25 (dd, 1H); 2.45 (dd, 1H); 3.46
(m, 2H); 4.11 (m, 1H); 4.36 (m, 1H).

Example VI

(4R-cis)-(6-chloromethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl-acetic acid, sodium salt
15 (compound IV)

Starting from 49.2g compound I, a solution of compound III in toluene was prepared as described in example IV.

5g methanol and 25 ml of water were added. At room temperature 25g of a 50% solution of NaOH in water was added dropwise in 1 hour.

20 After stirring for 4 hours at room temperature, GLC analysis indicated complete hydrolysis.

The excess of base was neutralized to pH 8.5-9.5 with 33% HCl solution in water.

The waterphase was separated and dried via azeotropic distillation using 470 ml of toluene, yielding 65g compound IV as a 16 w/w% suspension in toluene with
25 KF < 0.1%.

The suspension can be used for the synthesis of compound V.

Example VII

(4R-cis)-(6-chloromethyl)-2,2 dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl-acetic acid, t-butyl ester
30 (compound V)

45.5 g IV, sodium salt (186 mmol) was added to a solution of 159 g di-tert. butyl dicarbonate in 1400 ml dry tert. butanol. After addition of 6.8 g dimethylamino pyridine stirring took place for 16 hours at 40°C. The reaction mixture was poured out into 1500 ml ethyl acetate and 1000 ml saturated
35 ammonium chloride. The water phase was re-extracted with 1500 ml ethyl

acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with 600 ml saturated NaCl solution. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and then evaporated under vacuum, yielding 51.9 g yellow oil (100% relative to compound IV).

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃):

5 δ 1.15–1.33 (m, 1H); 1.40 (s, 3H); 1.45 (s, 3H);
1.47 (s, 9H) 1.77 (dt, 1H); 2.33 (dd, 1H); 2.46
(dd, 1H); 3.40 (dd, 1H); 3.49 (dd, 1H) 4.08 (m, 1H); 4.28 (m, 1H).

Example VIII

10 (4R-cis)-6-[(acetoxymethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl]-acetic acid, t-butyl ester (compound VI)

Starting from 33 g of compound V obtained according to example VII, in 16 hours 29 g of compound VI was obtained at 100°C according to US-A-5457227 (using 40 g tetra-n-butyl ammonium acetate and in 200 ml DMF),
15 as a solid after crystallization from 75 ml heptane.

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃):

δ 1.1-1.3 (dt, 1H); 1.39 (s, 3H); 1.45 (s, 9H);
1.47 (s, 3H); 1.57 (dt, 1H); 2.08 (s, 3H); 2.32
(dd, 1H); 2.46 (dd, 1H); 4.0-4.2 (m, 3H); 4.3 (m, 1H).

20

Example IX

(4R-cis)-6-[hydroxymethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl]-acetic acid, t-butyl ester (compound VII)

Starting from 29 g of compound VI according to example V,
25 25.0 g compound VII was obtained as a light-yellow oil with e.e. = 100%,
d.e. = 99.9% (according to GLC) according to US-A-5457227 (use being made of
6.9 g potassium carbonate in 300 ml methanol).

¹H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃):

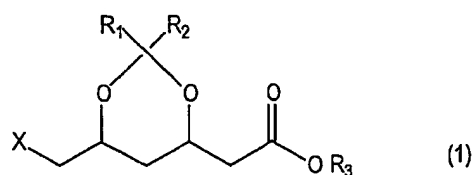
Spectrum was in line with literature (Synthesis 1014, 1995).

30

CLAIMS

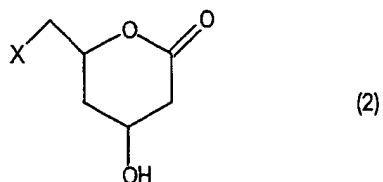
1. Process for the preparation of a 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative of formula 1

5



where X stands for a leaving group, and R₁, R₂, and R₃ each independently represent an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms, starting from a compound of formula 2

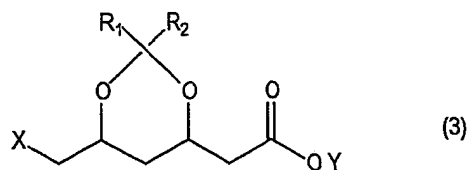
10



where X is as defined above, use being made of an acetalization agent, in the presence of an acid catalyst.

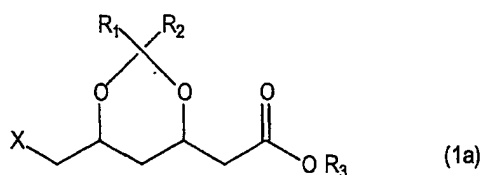
2. Process according to claim 1, where X stands for Cl.
3. Process according to either of claims 1 or 2, where R₁ = R₂ = R₃ = CH₃.
4. Process according to any one of claims 1-3, where the 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative obtained is subsequently hydrolyzed in the presence of a base and water to form the corresponding salt of formula 3

20



where X, R₁ and R₂ are as defined above and Y stands for an alkaline metal, an alkaline earth metal or a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium group.

5. Process according to claim 4, where Y stands for Na, Ca or a tetraalkyl ammonium compound.
6. Process according to claim 4 or claim 5, which process further comprises the salt obtained being subsequent conversion of the salt obtained into the acetic acid according to formula 3, with Y=H.
7. Process according to any one of claims 4-6, wherein the (4R,6S)-2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative of formula 3 is prepared with an enantiomeric and a diastereomeric excess that are both higher than 99%.
8. Process according to any one of claims 4-7, which process further comprises the subsequent conversion of the salt or acid obtained into the corresponding ester of formula 1a, where R₃ = t-butyl



9. Process according to claim 8, which process further comprises the subsequent conversion of the resulting ester of formula 1a, where R₃ stands for t-butyl, into the t-butyl ester of 2-(6-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid.
10. Process according to claim 9, which process further comprises the subsequent conversion of the t-butyl ester obtained into a statin.
11. Compound according to formula (2), wherein X is as defined above.
12. Particles of a compound according to claim 11 with a length/diameter ratio between 1:1.5 and 1:6, preferably between 1:2 and 1:4 and a particle length between 0.05 and 2 mm, preferably between 0.1 and 1 mm.
13. 2-(6-substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative of formula 1 or 3, wherein X represents a leaving group; R₁, R₂ and R₃ each independently

represent an alkyl group with 1-3 carbon atoms and Y represents an alkaline (earth) metal or a substituted or unsubstituted ammonium group.

14. 2-(6-Substituted-1,3-dioxane-4-yl)acetic acid derivative according to claim 13, where R_1 , R_2 and, if present, $R_3 = \text{CH}_3$ and $Y = \text{Na}$, Ca or a tetraalkyl ammonium compound.
- 5
15. Compound according to any one of claims 11-14, where X stands for Cl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/NL 01/00535

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 C07D319/06 C07D309/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 278 313 A (J.K.THOTTATHIL) 11 January 1994 (1994-01-11) column 1 -column 5; claims; examples 1-3 ---	1-3,8
A	WO 00 08011 A (KANEKA) 17 February 2000 (2000-02-17) cited in the application page 0 & EP 1 024 139 A (KANEKA) 2 August 2000 (2000-08-02) page 13-15; claims ---	1-3
X	WO 91 13876 A (RHONE-POULENC) 19 September 1991 (1991-09-19) page 57, line 4 ---	11
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

24 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/10/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Francois, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/NL 01/00535

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 118, no. 11, 1993 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 101787x, page 832; column 1; XP002178273 abstract & JP 04 266879 A (CHISSO CORP.) 22 September 1992 (1992-09-22) ---	11,12,15
X	JUN-ICHI SAKAKI: "LIPASE CATALYSED ASYMETRIC SYNTHESIS OF 6-(3-CHLORO-2-HYDROXYPROPYL)-1,3-DIOXIN-4- ONES" TETRAHEDRON: ASYMMETRY., vol. 2, no. 5, 1991, pages 343-6, XP002178271 ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, AMSTERDAM., NL ISSN: 0957-4166 page 345; figures 8,9 ---	11,15
X	F. BENNETT ET AL.: "METHYL (3R)-3-HYDROXYHEX-5-ENOATE" JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY, PERKIN TRANSACTIONS 1., vol. 1, 1991, pages 133-140, XP002178272 CHEMICAL SOCIETY. LETCHWORTH., GB ISSN: 1472-7781 page 133 -page 134; figure 9 -----	11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 tional Application No
 PCT/NL 01/00535

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5278313	A	11-01-1994	US 5457227 A US 5594153 A	10-10-1995 14-01-1997
WO 0008011	A	17-02-2000	CN 1274356 T EP 1024139 A1 HU 0101122 A2 WO 0008011 A1 NO 20001703 A AU 5104300 A EP 1104750 A1 WO 0075099 A1	22-11-2000 02-08-2000 28-08-2001 17-02-2000 03-04-2000 28-12-2000 06-06-2001 14-12-2000
WO 9113876	A	19-09-1991	CA 2078208 A1 EP 0519996 A1 WO 9113876 A1	17-09-1991 30-12-1992 19-09-1991
JP 04266879	A	22-09-1992	JP 3097143 B2 US 5292891 A	10-10-2000 08-03-1994